

NATIONAL PARKS Magazine



Broken Top Crater and Glacial Stream:
Three Sisters Wilderness Area

September 1961

The Editorial Page

Improving the Improvements

THE TRAIN OF EVENTS that may be initiated by human interference with sensitive natural areas was well demonstrated not long ago on the Delaware coast, where the city of Lewes is now engaged in replacing a sand dune that was destroyed about eight years ago to create a public convenience.

In 1952, the city leveled a large sand dune adjacent to the municipal bathing beach, and created a parking lot on the site. It installed a bulkhead and stairways, so that fishermen and bathers would no longer need to slog through shifty sands to get to the beach.

The dune thus breached, waters of Delaware Bay went to work on the "improvements." Storm and tide destroyed most of the bulkhead; the stairways vanished, and the waves started eating back into the land behind the shore, threatening a pavilion and other man-made works.

Alarmed at the sea's progress, the city sent out an SOS to the Delaware State Highway Department, which responded by sending an engineer to Lewes to survey the difficulty. The engineer's prescription for bringing order to the shore was concise: "Restore the dune."

So now the dune is returning by the truckload, and once again the bathers and the fishermen will slog through the sand to the beach. Neatly summing up the city's troubles, a sea captain was heard to remark: "They should have known better than dig away that sand dune!"—P.M.T.

New Approach to A Critical Problem

IN AN ARTICLE appearing in this issue of *National Parks Magazine*, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall points up the grave threat which now hovers over many of the great mammal species of Africa—the elephant, the white rhinoceros, the mountain gorilla, the zebra, the giraffe, and many other fabled representatives of a once-rich African faunal life. Secretary Udall discusses how a beginning has been made, albeit on a small scale, in driving home the need for a sound multipurpose wildlife management program in Africa while there is still wildlife left to manage.

A further approach to the problem of preserving at least a representation of many endangered large animal species of Africa has recently been made in the formation of a group, headed by United States Tax Court Judge Russell E. Train, of Washington D.C., which will attempt to raise money to send African students to

American colleges for the purpose of studying conservation. Only thus, the group feels, can the indifference and the apathy of many Africans toward a vanishing part of their natural heritage—and indeed, toward a substantial source of desperately needed tourist money—be overcome.

The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, as the recently-formed group is known, hopes to obtain financial support throughout the United States. It has already made its first grant—to Perez Malande Olindo, twenty-two-year-old native of Kenya, East Africa, one of the great game areas of the African continent. Olindo will study biology and wildlife conservation at Central Missouri State College.

For the large mammals of Africa, the hour is late; a fact that was recognized by Judge Train when he noted that the odds on the success of such an African conservation program were "terribly long." Nevertheless, it seems quite clear that a program of this kind represents the last chance for survival for many of the large African mammals, so important both esthetically and scientifically. Every sensitive person, whether conservationist by title or not, will hope that the new organization's work will prosper.—P.M.T.

October Magazine Is Special Education Issue

THE MONTH of October will bring with it another special education issue of *National Parks Magazine*, third in a series designed to assist the teacher, through articles, charts and special reference materials, in furthering student knowledge of both the national park system and general conservation matters.

The education issue of February, 1961, contained in capsule form the fundamental facts concerning each of the thirty national parks of our system. In the forthcoming issue a representative group of national monuments will be selected for the same treatment. Indeed, it is the intention of the magazine's staff to eventually make available, through a series of such informational charts, a comprehensive word-picture of the many and diverse units that comprise the park system. Included, as usual, will be articles, editorials, pertinent bibliographical and other material relating to the parks and general conservation.

The October, 1961, special education issue is again designed for distribution to teachers, institutions and libraries on the "free or inexpensive materials" basis,

and will be available at fifteen cents a copy, or three copies for thirty cents. Special prices for larger quantities will be furnished upon inquiry.

Can We Maintain Quality in Quantity Recreation?

OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION has not only developed a self-centered positiveness regarding its destiny, but it is equally sure of its course in reaching that destiny. We have created a cold-blooded materialism based on a philosophy that the universe revolves only for the benefit of mankind. There is no impartial adjudication of this contention; and mankind, being judge of its own cause, must stand or fall on the pattern of civilization thus created. Furthermore, any tempering humility is reduced in ratio by the increase of inventions which separate man from his natural environment.

The magic word of the day is PROGRESS; yet few people, if any, can clearly define or envision what we are progressing toward. And, after the goal has finally been reached, the degree of fulfillment attained seems equally vague. Such positiveness, rattling around in a vacuum of illusive desires, is a little frightening to one of a contemplative mind.

Aldo Leopold, in his book, *Game Management*, has said: "Twenty centuries of 'progress' have brought the average citizen a vote, a national anthem, a Ford, a bank account, and a high opinion of himself, but not the capacity to live in high density without befouling and denuding his environment, nor a conviction that such capacity, rather than density, is the true test of whether he is civilized."

Does anyone know what the great mass of people who hunt, fish, tour, camp, run speedboats, and water-ski are really looking for? Are they looking for anything in particular, or attempting to escape from something? Do they have any burning desire and deep feeling for things natural and unaffected, or do they follow some bell-sheep into the open because it is fashionable? Do the advertisers and gadget-makers have any profound interest in nature's wonders for their own sake, or is it again a case of weighing them against so much gold? . . .

In the rapidly changing attitude toward outdoor recreation it can well be asked: Is nature being sought as a companion, or as something to use, trample and destroy? What prompts such divergence of human values, and what course will more closely guarantee a lasting fulfillment of survival and happiness? Can those who abuse resources commercially become chameleons and fully appreciate and respect recreational values?—Condensed from the *Conservation News* of the National Wildlife Federation.

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The Front Cover for September

The cover photograph of the September magazine shows an ice-water stream pouring from the Three Sisters Wilderness Area on the eastern flank of Oregon's magnificent Cascade Range—a scenic treat for the high-country enthusiast. The sparse tree cover, lending a further touch of harsh loneliness to the rough volcanic rock of Broken Top Crater, points also to the fact that national forest wilderness areas tend to exhibit a preponderance of alpine loneliness and a minimum of representative tree cover. A balanced national forest wilderness program should have plenty of both, many conservationists feel.

Courtesy Oregon State Highway Department

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. The national parks and monuments were not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to permanently preserve outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member you will be kept informed, through *National Parks Magazine*, on current threats and other park matters.

Dues are \$5 annual, \$8 supporting, \$15 sustaining, \$25 contributing, \$150 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Contributions and bequests are also needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues in excess of \$5 and contributions are deductible from your federal taxable income, and bequests are deductible for federal estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by relevant laws and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals. Send your check today, or write for further information, to National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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A Plan for the Allagash

By Bill Geagan

ASPRAWLING REGION OF DEEP FORESTS, lakes, ponds, and twisting streams, almost as large as the State of New Jersey, is the last great wilderness in the northeastern United States. It is located in northern Maine, and is known as the "Allagash Country."

Allagash is an Indian name for the long, wild river that flows in changing moods through the heart of a great watershed that is essentially still a wilderness. Nobody is sure of the meaning of the name, but to a great many in

both Maine and other parts of the country it means canoe trips unmatched, superb trout fishing, or satisfying outdoor experiences.

Here is a living wilderness, still much as it was in the beginning—a lush land, rich in priceless natural gifts; forests, mountains, waters, and abundant wildlife. It is the land of the white pine, spruce, cedar, balsam fir, birch, beech, and a host of lesser plants. The protected moose, slowly rising in numbers from the disgraceful slaughter

of a wasteful past, roams the boglands, and the whitetail deer and clownish black bear are present in considerable numbers. Here, too, is a land of innumerable grouse, of both the birch and the spruce species. The bobcat, lynx, beaver, fox, mink—and now making a strong and mysterious comeback—the fisher, prowls with the lesser mammals.

The caribou and the wolf have long since vanished from Maine; and now, it seems, as more and more of its coniferous habitat is destroyed, the pine

From atop Allagash Mountain, the sweep of lake and forest country within the proposed Allagash Recreation Area leads the eye to the distant horizon and the high country that surrounds Mt. Katahdin in Baxter State Park.

marten, or sable, is soon to follow that ghost trail to extinction. Only in this part of the State, and in the distant Rangeley region to the southwest, is the sable still found.

The Allagash region has long been a place of the birch—and later the cedar and canvas—canoe, the paddle and pole, and the fly-rod. It is a paradise for campers who enjoy nature at its wonderful, rugged best. Now, like so many other wilderness regions in our country, the Allagash is in danger of being destroyed.

Conservationists foresee destruction of the region in one of three ways: flooding for electrical power, excessive logging and road building, or the gradual invasion of private and commercial camps. It is a serious triple threat that hangs over the Allagash country today.

The first danger is portended by recently renewed interest in the International Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, almost two hundred miles to the southeast, near the little Maine coastal town of Eastport.

Numerous schemes have been devised through the years for harnessing ocean tides to generate cheap electric power in great quantities. In North America, attention has long been focused on the Bay of Fundy, with its world's highest tides, and especially on adjoining Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays straddling the Maine-New Brunswick boundary on Fundy's west shore.

It is estimated that during each tide cycle an average of seventy billion cubic feet of tidewater enter and leave these two bays. First action on the plan was taken back in the early 'thirties. The construction of a tide-powered plant was started in Cobscook Bay; but two years later, for some unexplained reason, Congress refused to pour any more money into the work. The idea did not die, however, and again in 1956 the United States and Canadian governments ordered their International Joint Commission to make a new study of the project's feasibility. The Com-



mission then set up the International Passamaquoddy Engineering Board to handle the investigation.

The Board has reported favorably and with considerable enthusiasm. A huge hydroelectric generating plant powered by the tides could be built for about a half-billion dollars, it said. The report also pointed out that the growing demand for such power in Maine and the Province of New Brunswick would make the project a paying proposition in less than fifty years.

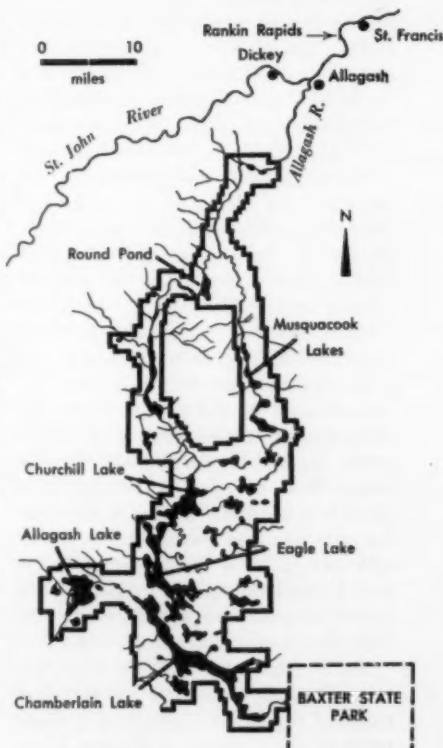
Then came the serious threat to the Allagash region, in the discovery that the huge project would have the disadvantage of fluctuating power production because the head of tidal water would not be constant. An auxiliary plant was recommended by the Engineering Board, and finally it decided on a location at Rankin Rapids, on the upper St. John River, seven miles downstream from where the Allagash enters it at Allagash Village. A dam 333 feet high at this point would provide the needed power, the Board reported.

But water backed up by such a dam would flood more than thirty-five miles of the Allagash River, transforming this beautiful natural waterway into a shallow and stagnant reservoir inundating more than 150 square miles of forested wilderness country. The famed Allagash canoe route would become a part of the past.

As recently proposed by the National Park Service, some 300,000 acres of land and water in Maine's Aroostook and Piscataquis Counties would be incorporated into a great wilderness recreation area of true "north woods" flavor. Within the proposed area are not less than 63 lakes and some 360 miles of river and tributary streams.

Serious threat to proposed Allagash area is the revival of the "Quoddy" tidal power project on Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport. (See map, left). Rankin Rapids location on St. John River (map below) has been proposed as site for high auxiliary dam which would supplement fluctuating power production at Quoddy; dam would flood more than 35 miles of Allagash River country. Alternative proposal calls for high dam near Dickey, and a low dam at Lincoln School, two and one half miles upstream from town of St. Francis, on St. John. Latter proposal would flood several miles of lower Allagash River, but waters would not enter the proposed great wilderness recreation area.

Maps by James A. Bier





"Quoddy," as Maine people call it, was not worth such a great loss—such tremendous destruction of a rich natural heritage. And immediately steps were taken to find an alternate, half-a-loaf plan which would be strongly backed by conservationists, sportsmen's organizations, the pulp and lumber companies operating in the area, and the Maine Departments of Forestry and Inland Fisheries and Game, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Northeastern Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners.

The substitute project called for the building of a high dam five miles upstream from the mouth of the Allagash on the St. John, near the village of Dickey, and a low dam at Lincoln School, eight miles downstream from the confluence of the two rivers. When a survey of the plan was made a few years ago it was estimated that the powerhouses of the two dams would generate only eighty percent as much power as would the Rankin Rapids plant, but an ample amount for Quoddy's auxiliary needs. It also was learned that the development would cost two million dollars more, but would flood only a few miles of the lower Allagash and would not detract from the river's recreational value.

Public sentiment against both the original and alternate plans has mounted rapidly in Maine and in other parts of the country. And now it ap-

pears, as time rolls on and the defending forces of the Allagash continue to grow, that interest is fading, and the entire Quoddy Tidal Power Project may again be retired to its old role of political football. The vigil of the protecting forces continues, however, lest the plan again suddenly rear its ugly head—which it probably will.

The Threat of Road-Building

The building of more and more hard-surfaced gravel roads through the forests is the second threat to the Allagash country. The vast region has been privately owned for the past 150 years, most of it by big paper companies which in recent years have greatly increased cutting operations. Because modern lumbering depends on motorized equipment, a network of such hauling highways has been built, reaching ever deeper into the wilderness and spreading fan-like from some lake shores. And there will be more. The most recent thread in this great fabric of wilderness destruction is a road twisting westward from the village of Allagash, Maine, and eastward from Daaquam, Quebec, uniting and cutting the Allagash wilderness in half.

The paper companies have gained much good will by their generosity in permitting the public to use their roads, which have opened up much virgin fishing, hunting and camping country. And now a group of Aroostook County busi-

nessmen are sponsoring a plan to build a public highway along the main hauling road from Ashland, in the eastern part of Aroostook County, west to Quebec.

Two years ago, the Maine Legislature appropriated funds for the State Highway Department to make a survey of this route. Nothing further has been done, and the landowners, it is reported, still refuse to donate a right-of-way. The group promoting the highway idea believes that it would attract business. Many others in the country, however, are strongly opposed to the proposed road on the grounds it eventually would completely ruin the Allagash Country as a wilderness.

The third threat to the Allagash, as seen by those who would save it, is the gradual wearing away of wilderness bloom under the destructive boots of a marching "civilization." It is reported by some landowners that sportsmen in steadily increasing numbers are now using the many log-hauling roads in preference to the canoe routes. And already, on some lakes, the outboard motor roars an obligato to the song of the chainsaw and bulldozer.

It now appears that the one last hope of preserving the Allagash Country as a wilderness is to gather what remains into the protective boundaries of a national preserve.

Steps already have been taken in that direction. Since 1956, the National

The Allagash, which drains a vast expanse of northern Maine "back country," is a river of contrasting moods. As seen at the left, it flows calmly through a spruce-fir forest.

«

Quiet ponds like Leadbetter, in the photograph at the right, exemplify the still-primitive character of the Allagash, one of but few true wilderness areas still remaining in the East.

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Near the northern extremity of the proposed recreation area the waters gathered from the many glacial lakes and ponds to the south create a foaming white cauldron at Allagash Falls.

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All photographs courtesy National Park Service

Park Service, assisted by official agencies of the State of Maine, has been making a series of studies of the Allagash region to determine the nature and extent of available wilderness recreation opportunities, the national significance of the scenery and its characteristics and qualities, and the need for preserving a portion of the Allagash River and its watershed for public use. The studies have culminated in the recent publication by the National Park Service of a brochure entitled *Proposed Allagash National Recreation Area*. In a note accompanying this brochure—

which is available without charge from the National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C.—Director Conrad L. Wirth emphasizes that the Allagash wilderness is "the last landscape of its size and character in the eastern United States, and represents a last opportunity . . . to reserve a nationally significant area for canoeing and other forms of wilderness recreation."

The Park Service had earlier reported in part that "the essential wilderness recreation values of the Allagash watershed could be protected from modification; the valleys, scenery, and

natural features from impairment by setting aside the river, major tributaries and lakes and ponds of the watershed, together with the bordering lands in public ownership. This would amount to a headwaters area of clustered lakes, supplemented by narrow protective strips down the Allagash River and the Musquacook chain of lakes, terminating below Allagash Falls. Perhaps such a reservation could be designated a National Recreational Area, to protect the river-lake-forest scenery, the native wildlife, and provide for appropriate wilderness recreation."

The earlier report further explained that "studies indicate that the basic purpose of such a recreation area could be achieved by reserving less than 250,000 acres of forest land, together with the lakes and streams. Although a larger area might be desirable, this acreage is suggested in view of the understandable concern in Maine over maintaining adequate sources of commercial timber production. Since the suggested acreage represents less than 1.5 percent of Maine's forest lands, it does not seem probable that preserving this area for its unique public recreational value would pose a threat to the State's economy. In fact, such a National Recreational Area would undoubtedly attract substantial additional vacation revenue to Maine."

(Continued on page 19)

A Matter of Life or

Somewhere last night, a lion arose from his dinner, and mane rippling, strode into the red night sky. A hyena barked once, barked more softly, and then sighed silently as the evening's cool touched the earth under him. A hippopotamus' grey folded eyelids closed in nocturnal oblivion, and even the ubiquitous cuckoo made no sound. The teeming life of the veld spent last night as it has millions of nights before, in motionless slumber among the grasses . . .

WE MEN NEVER CEASE TO BE AWED by the natural world, by animals living untouched by the booms and bricks, the speeches and straws of our own civilizations. Many of us have never seen the great grasslands of the African continent; but we want to, and should we never realize the opportunity, we hope our sons and daughters will one day "stand silently as the setting sun makes the veld red with fire."

Perhaps we remember our own continent as our grandparents have de-

scribed it to us, unfenced and with buffalo, antelope, and timber wolf living where God and evolution had placed them. Settlers were too quick to think that Earth was made for them alone rather than for all creation; and, too late, we their descendants realize that we will never know those irreplaceable forms of life.

The wilderness and wildlife resources of the world are part of mankind's natural heritage. They belong to no man, neither to keep nor destroy, but are life's gift to all. Too often men, in their ignorance, have made a wasteland of the planet that astronaut Alan Shepard looked down upon in awe not long ago to exclaim: "It is beautiful!"

Nowhere in the world is the future of wildlands and wildlife more uncertain than in continental Africa. Africa's great plains of mammals are no less fragile, no more everlasting, than were ours of a hundred years ago. Africa's population is "exploding" as is the rest of the world's, and more people means ever more land necessary for homes and crops. People often appreciate

something of value only when it has become rare—and more often and sadly, when it has vanished.

Africa is far away, its natural resources known only sketchily, and often inaccurately, by the rest of the world. Even those working most closely with African resources find staffs too small and research too incomplete to be accurate. For example, it had long been assumed that the vast Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika held more than a million head of thriving wild mammals: lions and cheetahs, Thomson gazelles and kurdus, wildebeest and giraffes. Not until Bernhard and Michael Grzimek flew their little zebra-striped plane back and forth in 500-yard strips over the entire vast park, painstakingly counting every animal head, did the world learn that the abundant "million" is, in fact, only 365,000.

Might this also be true of the wildlife of the Congo? And what about all the other "countless herds" south of the Sahara? Do they exist in unlimited abundance? Do they exist at all?

Even the establishment of a national

In Africa, the boundaries and regulations of parks and preserves are no guarantee of safety for the large mammals within them, as a vast majority of Africans do not understand the need for wildlife preservation. The photograph shows two Grant's gazelles (larger mammals at right), with six Thomson's gazelles in Nairobi National Park, Kenya. Background peaks are Ngong Hills, one side of the Great Rift Valley escarpment.

Photo courtesy Kenya Information Services



Death in Africa

By Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

park does not assure protection of the natural resources within it. Often, as recently in the case of Serengeti, long after the park has been established it is discovered that the official boundaries do not encompass the annual migratory paths of the animals. There is no way to tell a zebra where it should migrate. It searches for succulent grasses, and goes where they may be found. Outside the park boundaries it is subject to numerous forms of predation, and as long as the boundaries do not cover the mammal's natural paths it can never be assured protection.

Even within the parks and reserves, wildlife cannot be guaranteed safety. It has been said that game preserves "look impressive on maps, and the plans and brochures describing them are a splendid sedative for allaying the fears of European and American naturalist organizations." Authorities usually live too far from the areas they administer and are too few to begin to control the widespread poaching that occurs in the dew of the dawn. The volumes of official regulations governing the preserved areas have never been disseminated nor enforced among the Africans who wander throughout these areas. They scarcely know the regulations, and they most certainly do not understand them.

Africans near the reserves know they can receive a few pence on the black market for elephant ivory, hooves for wastebaskets, and zebra tails for fly swatters; so they cruelly snare and slaughter for illegal recompense. Then perhaps a wealthy white Westerner drives his station wagon of trophy hides and heads through a native village, having gutted the landscape, while at the same time other whites are telling the same Africans that hunting is forbidden. The paradoxes are many, and do not earn respect for white regulations, worthy though they may be.

Western contact, at most, has brought the African an awareness of economic gain, and has little communicated itself in the realm of non-material values. The African has no developed ethic toward the mammals with which he has so long shared the horizon. Poachers can be arrested and forced to pay fines, but punishment seldom helps them comprehend the reason for preserved areas.

It is important that Westerners understand the problems pressing upon

the world's rich heritage of African wildlands and wildlife. But it is even more important that the people of the continent itself understand the intrinsic values that can so quickly be lost through ignorance or thoughtlessness. We do little for our fellow men if we do not help them become wise before making the mistakes we have made.

Recent events of colonial upheavals, self-determination of African nations, and all the problems and vicissitudes of administrations in their infancy



Department of the Interior

In the above photograph, nine of the ten potential African social and political leaders chosen to make a study of American national parks gather in the office of Secretary of the Interior Udall on the day of their departure, June 20, 1961. From left to right in the photograph: Kermit Roosevelt, of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, Inc.; Aleck Chemponda, Tanganyika; Zacchaeus Okurounmu, Nigeria; Isaiah Ogwuru, Nigeria; Emmanuel Boye, Ghana; Secretary Udall; Kwabena Awuku, Ghana; Christian Ohiri, Nigeria; Ebenezer Kluffo, Ghana; Younus Mpagi, Uganda; Robert Sherman, of the Afro-American Institute; and Martin Oworen, East Nigeria.

Kwabena Awuku of Ghana, who has been doing graduate work in the field of Agriculture at Cornell University, takes some color shots of Western scenery en route to Yellowstone National Park.

have left little time for cognizance of conservation needs. Yet this very fact has made obvious the opportunity to begin conserving now, and not lose whatever has been gained through the worthy efforts of the devoted few who have established the present parks and reserves in Africa. New countries have all the more reason to develop and manage their cultural assets. Their mark in history is already being made. What would our impression of Greece be if her ancients had not left the Parthenon for posterity? Would the world not howl now if Athenians tried to tear down the ancient treasure to make room for a new cattle pasture or housing development?

Although wildlife conservation is a matter of ethics and great esthetic appreciation to some, to the present day African it is a matter of practical necessity. The African is struggling to achieve a degree of material development comparable to that of the Western world, but he is generations late in beginning. At this stage he has little time for sentimental values, but these can be preserved as the contemporary African meets his vital economic needs.

It would be a tragic economic as well as cultural waste, if African leadership did not recognize the potentials of its great land reserves. The roving mammals are an unprecedented tourist attraction, which, under careful and proper management, can draw vitally

needed revenue. Africans need food, and disease-resistant, protein producing, indigenous mammals are a far more practical source of this food necessary than imported domestic cattle that are not adequately adapted to the environment.

Africans need the opportunity to learn the reasons and techniques of sound multi-purpose wildland management. Not only are technical experts needed in quantity, but political leadership of the countries, and the people themselves, are manifestly in need of conservation understanding.

Americans should provide Africans with conservation education opportunities and scholarships here, as well as trained faculties and technical experts in Africa. We have given technical assistance and educational opportunities

to Africans for direct economic development, but America has much more to give than just the knowledge of how to create dollars. If Americans lament that their "image" abroad is too materialistic, and continue to miss the opportunity to help Africans understand and preserve their wildlife heritage, they can only blame themselves.

Right now there are more than three thousand Africans, potential social and political leaders of the emerging nations, studying in American colleges and universities. Ten of them were recently selected for a pilot program, sponsored by the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, Inc., the Afro-American Institute, and the National Park Service, to travel to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks in order to have a study experience of what the national parks are, and what they mean to the American people. Our parks are one of the finest manifestations of the values of democracy, and these young leaders are having the opportunity to work closely with the ranger staffs and to know the daily routine of national park interpretation and protection. None of these students is now planning a career in park management, but they will be educated citizens, making decisions in their countries, and will at least have some understanding of park values.

This is only one step. Many more need to be taken to insure that future generations may one day "stand silently as the setting sun makes the veld red with fire." ■



Luther Goldman

Below, Chief Ranger J. Estes Suter of Wind Cave National Park ponders a question before answering, as the African students learn about buffalo from an authority on the big mammal.

Luther Goldman





Shown in the photograph above is a panorama typical of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Rivers delta country of western Alaska, as seen from a vantage point in the Askinuk Mountains. Some two million acres of this waterfowl breeding grounds were set aside in 1960 as a wildlife range.

Wilderness of Naskalok

By John J. Stophlet

Photographs by the Author

WE HAD BEEN CLIMBING ALMOST steadily since early evening. Now it was near midnight. Far below, through the dusk of the Arctic night, countless lakes gleamed. Occasionally, above the whistling of the wind, we caught the faint honking of geese and the cries of shore birds. At long last we stood on the very top of Naskalok, an ancient volcanic cone rising out of the vast Yukon-Kuskokwim Rivers delta region of the Alaskan tundra.

This delta area covers more than ten thousand square miles of lakes, ponds, sloughs, and marshes—a veritable paradise for aquatic birds. It is considered one of the richest breeding grounds for waterfowl on the North American continent. During the short Arctic summer the lakes and marshes teem with ducks and geese, loons, shore birds, gulls and

terns, and many other land and water birds.

My companion on that midnight jaunt in 1946 was Henry Kyllingstad. A Native Service schoolteacher, living with his family at Mountain Village on Alaska's Lower Yukon River, Henry and I spent a few days in the summer of 1946 camping on the tundra at Naskalok Lake, studying and photographing the abundant birdlife of this fascinating region.

After our brief sojourn we reluctantly returned to Mountain Village—Henry to continue his duties, and I to begin the journey back home to Ohio. The day I left, Henry said: "Come back next year, and we'll spend a full month on the tundra."

In the spring of 1947, I *did* return to Alaska. Arriving at Bethel, a settlement on the Kuskokwim River, I con-

tacted my friend Nat Browne, a local bush pilot, who would fly me a hundred miles to Mountain Village.

We started in Nat's red Bellanca, which was equipped with pontoons for landing on the lakes and rivers. Upon reaching the broad Yukon, the country changed abruptly. Except for a few mountain ranges, the region south of the river is a vast plain extending to the shores of Bering Sea. But north of the Yukon stretch miles of moss-covered hills, with occasional clumps of willows and alders on the slopes.

A Friendly Greeting

As we arrived over Mountain Village and banked for the river landing, I caught a fleeting glimpse of the settlement—a schoolhouse, two churches, and the cluster of houses and log cabins of the natives on the north bank of the



In exploring the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta country of Alaska, the author obtained the above photograph of three ruddy turnstone chicks beautifully camouflaged in their nest on tundra near Naskalok Lake.

Yukon. Hardly had the pontoons struck the water when the whole town turned out to meet us. The friendly Eskimos crowded the shore, grinning broadly. Their great, shaggy sled dogs pointed their muzzles to the sky and yelped and howled a cacophonous greeting.

Henry had made complete preparations for the trip, so we loaded Nat's plane with food, tents, sleeping bags and other essentials, and headed for Naskalok Lake, about fifty miles southwest of Mountain Village.

Our heavy-laden plane roared across the mile-wide Yukon, the pontoons cleared the water, and we shot south for the tundra. It was fascinating to see the great expanse of country unfold below us. For a mile or more bordering the Yukon the forest consists of stunted willows and poplars edging the innumerable sloughs and twisting watercourses. The trees gradually give way to the open moss-covered country with its uncounted thousands of sparkling wilderness lakes.

Our first stop was the wind-swept village of Chevak, far out on the tundra. It was the most primitive Eskimo settlement I saw in Alaska, and consisted of a cluster of tents and sod-covered igloos of the natives. We had stopped here to

ask Jerome, an Eskimo, if he would help us scout the country for bird nests. Jerome agreed, promising to meet us at Naskalok Lake in a day or so. (One nest we hoped to find was the bristle-thighed curlew's, but we were unsuccessful. The first nest of this elusive bird ever discovered was located north of Mountain Village by Henry Kyllingstad and David Allen the next year, in 1948.)

Nat again at the controls, we climbed aboard, waved goodbye to the Eskimos, and began the last lap of our journey to Naskalok Lake. In a matter of minutes we were over the big lake. There Nat set the plane down, and taxied to a cove on the east side, where we selected a campsite.

The next evening after we were quite comfortably settled, Jerome arrived. He came so silently, however, that he was unnoticed until we heard a quiet "hello" and there he was in his canvas-covered kayak, smiling up at us. It had taken him twelve hours to come from Chevak. Our camp was about ten miles from the village by plane, but considerably farther by kayak. Jerome had no knowledge of the exact position of our camp, except that he knew we would be "somewhere" on the huge lake. Despite this fact, he had crossed the tundra lakes in his kayak, portaged between them by pulling the kayak on a small sled, and had arrived at the camp without any trouble whatsoever.

A Primitive Landscape

From our camp we had a superb view of the Askinuk Range toward the west. It was a big wilderness view of the primitive Alaskan landscape undisturbed and unspoiled by man—the primordial land—much as it must have appeared to the first Stone Age hunters from Bering Strait. Patches of snow still lay on the slopes of the Askinuks. Not far away rose the Naskalok Hills. Some of the smaller lakes were still frozen, and an occasional snowbank lay along the shores. Despite these conditions, the ground had thawed sufficiently to permit the tundra plants to break into myriad flowers.

Within yards of the camp, we found the nests of western sandpipers, savannah and tree sparrows, Alaska yellow wagtails, and a pair each of Arctic terns and Sabine's gulls. We found the Sabine's gull nest quite by accident

when we had gone after water to a pond nearby. The gulls repeatedly dived at us, striking our heads with their sharp beaks every time we passed a particular spot on the tundra. Examining this area, we found the nest and eggs on a mound in the grass and moss. It was in a good location for photography, so one bright morning I pitched my small Arctic tent about four feet away and crawled inside with my camera. This dark green tent proved an excellent blind from which to photograph the ground-nesting birds of the tundra. It was not long until the gull returned and settled on the eggs. Almost at arm's length, I had an opportunity of a lifetime to study this exquisite bird. The dark gray mantle, black head with red-rimmed eye, black bill tipped with yellow, and snow white breast, made an unforgettable picture of tundra life.

Several days later the eggs hatched. The young are covered with a buffy down, spotted with black. Sabine's gulls were abundant there, but oddly enough we discovered no more of their nests.

The Alaska Wagtail

Another extremely interesting bird was the attractive Alaska yellow wagtail. Wagtail nests were usually found tucked away in the side of a moss-covered bank, by the edge of a lake or marsh. While we investigated their nests, the yellow-breasted birds kept up a continual undulating flight above, uttering their high-pitched calls as long as we remained in the vicinity. This bird has wandered across Bering Strait from northeastern Siberia and has become established along the fringe of western Alaska.

One of the delights of our stay on the tundra was the variety of birdcalls during the evening hours. As the sun sank below the Askinuks and the wind subsided, one of the first heard was the rolling call of the lesser sandhill crane. The cries rose to a crescendo, and finally drifted slowly away over the lonely lakes. From far off came the diabolical laughter of a Pacific loon. From both near and far were heard the notes of greater scaups and American scoters, the latter similar to the sound of a small boy's tin whistle. One of the strangest of all was the weird, wailing cry of the red-necked grebe. Mingling with these and the musical piping sounds of the shore birds was the loud



Using a small Arctic tent as a blind, the author was able to conduct a firsthand study of Sabine's gull, shown in the close-up photograph above. The nest of this gull, which was built on a mound in the grass and moss of the tundra near Naskakok Lake, was found by accident. Sabine's gull, with its gray mantle, black head and snow-white breast, made for the writer an unforgettable picture of tundra life.



An Arctic tern is caught by the cameraman in the act of alighting at its rudimentary nest on the tundra not far from Johnson River, Alaska. During the short Arctic summer the myriad lakes and the moss-covered hills of the delta country teem with a variety of land and water birds.

repeated *ar-hi-look! ar-hi-look!* of the old-squaw.

One dark morning, when the skies threatened rain, we crawled out of the tents to find the air swarming with clouds of flying insects. They were midges—about three times the size of mosquitoes. The swarms rose like smoke from the tundra. The only comparable phenomenon that I have observed are the hordes of mayflies along Lake Erie in June. These pests got into everything, including our eyes and mouths, but the birds feasted royally on them. One evening, on a slope behind the tents, we counted fifteen long-tailed jaegers, two parasitic jaegers, thirteen Sabine's gulls, a half-dozen shortbilled gulls, and a pair of Pacific godwits, walking about over the moss gobbling up these insects as fast as possible. Numerous noisy Arctic terns hawked about overhead, snatching them out of the air. The birds continued to come during evenings thereafter, until the flight of the insects subsided.

Jaegers are fascinating birds, and I never tired of watching their graceful flight maneuvers above the tundra. The long-tailed jaeger is a striking bird, with its rapier-like wings and elongated

tail feathers. These long feathers, streaming out behind, vibrate considerably as the bird glides low over the ground in quest of prey. Its food consists of the eggs and young of other birds. On one occasion, I caught this predator in his grim work of devouring the eggs in the nest of an old-squaw.

On our travels about the tundra, we found several nests and eggs of ptarmigan and other birds which had been destroyed. The Eskimos claimed that foxes as well as jaegers accounted for much of the destruction. The year before, on the Johnson River, I had found the nest and young of an Alaska longspur.

Camera-Shy Fox

Wishing photographs of the birds, I rigged the camera nearby and proceeded to wait for the parents to return to feed their young. I had not waited very long when I discovered, within a few feet, a sleek red fox trotting across the tundra. At that precise moment the animal saw me, too. He leaped into the air, splashed across a shallow slough—showering water in all directions—and cleared the bank on the other side. As he bounded over the

ground, a screaming long-tailed jaeger pursued him, then a dowitcher, and finally several small birds joined in the chase. A cock ptarmigan flushed with a loud whir of wings, and went off cackling. Reaching a thicket of alders, the fox paused momentarily to look back at the strange two-legged creature he had met so unexpectedly. Against the dark green alders he made a beautiful picture in his rich golden coat and white-tipped brush. The next moment he was gone like a shadow, melting away among the alders.

Large mammals were rather scarce on the tundra in the areas we investigated, the most abundant being the big grayish Arctic hares occasionally seen loping across the country. Once a pair of otters was seen swimming in the cove within sight of our camp. At times we observed their sprawling tracks in the mud along the lake shores. In moss-covered banks and mounds we found dens which we assumed were those of mink. On several occasions lemmings came into our tent at night, but this was the extent of the mammalian life we saw.

One day when it appeared that the sun would shine for a few hours and



Life in the villages of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Rivers delta is austere and largely devoid of the gadgets of modern civilization, as may be judged by a glance at the photograph above. Tents and fish-driers form background for Pilot Station Eskimo group.

the wind would moderate, we decided to cross to the opposite side of the big lake in Henry's small canvas outboard motorboat. There we wanted to observe and photograph a swan's nest which Jerome had found before he left for Chevak. We had hardly started when the big black American scoters, long-tailed old-squaws, and greater scaups began rising from the water ahead of us. Far beyond we observed through the binoculars a large flock of ducks. As we drew near, they left the water in a shower of spray and circled overhead. When these gorgeous black and white birds shot by above us, we heard the unmistakable "whistling" of the wings of American golden-eyes. Later, three gaudy buffleheads were seen bobbing about on the waves. We were quite surprised to find these tree-nesting ducks so far from their accustomed haunts. Alaska is full of such surprises!

After reaching shore and beaching the boat, we made for the swan's nest across the tundra. Approaching the domicile, we discovered the great white bird in the middle of a marsh. When she saw us, she immediately flushed and flew about wildly, calling loudly.

The swans had chosen their building site well. The great structure, eight feet broad and four feet high, was composed of a mass of plant material built on a low mound in the marsh. It contained five heavily-stained eggs in its rather shallow cup; but unlike duck nests, there was no down. After photographing the nest we left the swan in peace to return to her domestic duties.

On a clear sunny day, we heard the purr of Nat's plane, far off; and soon we were loaded aboard for the return to Mountain Village. Our bird adventures were ended, but the memories of them will linger long. Memories of the fine companionship in the field and around the fire in the evening, of the great white swans riding the waves—of the vast, mysterious tundra with its teeming birdlife—and perhaps, most cherished of all, the night-time sounds of wave after wave of clamoring geese as they swept low over us and out across the magnificent wilderness of the lower Yukon.

I doubt that there have been many changes in the Yukon delta country since I was there. It is a big, wild land and the marks of man are few. I hope

it remains so. However, the new State of Alaska is no longer the remote place it formerly was. There are now more people, and commercial activity of every sort is bound to accelerate.

If we are to save the splendid wildlife of Alaska, large sections of wilderness must be preserved now before it is too late. It was heartening indeed to learn of the three great wildlife areas set aside by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton during the latter days of the Eisenhower Administration. First was the Arctic Wildlife Range, situated in the northeastern part of the State. This area will help perpetuate the grizzly, wolf, wolverine, and the last great herds of caribou. The other two were the Kuskokwim National Wildlife Range of nearly two million acres in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Rivers delta region (the area described in this story), and the Izembek Range, on the Alaska Peninsula.

We have the chance today to save more choice wilderness regions in Alaska. If we take advantage of this opportunity, we can preserve for ourselves and posterity superb areas of the last great American wilderness. ■

News Briefs From the Conservation World

Public Land Price Cut For Park Development

State and local governments will be in a better position to develop recreational facilities as a result of a recent move by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The Secretary announced that the governments in public land States will be able to purchase recreation areas from the national land reserve for \$2.50 an acre, or lease them for 25 cents an acre per year if they agree to dedicate the new parks to national use.

In 1960, according to Secretary Udall, only 1954 acres of land were set aside for local parks under a program which required fifty percent of fair market value for recreation lands. The new pricing schedule will remove the obstacle from expansion of recreational areas by local governments previously unable to finance expensive land acquisitions.

Most of the lands involved in the price-cut are located in the eleven Western States and the State of Alaska. There are also small acreages in Minnesota, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, and Wisconsin. State governments may obtain up to 6400 acres a year, county and local governments up to 640 acres a year, by filing applications with the Bureau of Land Management office in their areas.

Secretary Udall Proposes Canyonlands Park

By boat, helicopter, jeep and trail, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Governor George Clyde of Utah, State officials and conservationists recently surveyed the southeastern corner of Utah for a possible new addition to the national park system in the form of a 1000-square-mile Canyonlands National Park. A red-rock country of natural bridges, deep canyons, sandstone spires and Moki Indian ruins, the new park would extend west from Monticello and Moab, Utah, to include the famed promontory of Dead Horse Point State Park; part of Grand County; and San Juan County to Glen Canyon, in the area surrounding the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Commenting on the untapped park potentials of the four corners region of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, Udall visualized a "golden circle" of parks which would raise the status of Rainbow Bridge, Navajo, Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef, Natural Bridges and Arches National Monuments to that of national parks, and enlarge Mesa

Verde, Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion parks to complete the program.

In vigorous opposition to the Secretary's proposal is Utah's Governor Clyde, who sees the new park as a threat to the economy of his State on the basis of livestock grazing, and potash and oil exploration in the surveyed area. At the end of his trip with the Secretary, the Governor said: "Under the present philosophy of one-purpose use, this would lock up a vast area, all of which appears to be potentially valuable in oil and gas and other resources . . . Udall's plan would encompass in Utah between 1000 and 1200 square miles, which is more land than necessary in my opinion." Most of the land involved in the proposed park is in public domain, but opponents of the proposal feel that the Governor's arguments in favor of multiple-use would utilize the land to the best advantage. Udall stated: "I don't think this is an either-or-choice. With wise conservation and statesmanship, we can have both [a park and commercial activity]."

Although there has been no legislation introduced in Congress for the purpose of establishing the new Utah park, Senator Wallace Bennett, who has expressed his opposition to the Canyonlands park, recently introduced bills to establish Cedar Breaks, Arches and Capitol Reef National Monuments as national parks. Should there be no Congressional action for the park, however, the canyonlands could be preserved as a national monument by Presidential proclamation.

DATES and PLACES

September 12 Federal Power Commission hearings on Marble Canyon dam. Arizona Power Authority and City of Los Angeles, Washington, D.C.

September 19 Anniversary of the Yellowstone Campfire of 1870 when the national park concept was originated at Madison Junction.

September 24-28 American Institute of Park Executives Conference. Manger Hotel, Rochester, New York.

September 29-October 1 National Resources Council Annual Meeting. Desert Inn, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

October 1-4 American Forestry Association Annual Meeting. La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

October 10-25 Fall color display, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Selected Paragraphs

The Men's Garden Clubs of America at their recent convention adopted a resolution urging the 87th Congress to support bills establishing national seashores at Cape Cod, Mass.; Padre Island, Texas; Point Reyes, Calif.; Oregon Dunes and Indiana Dunes. Should Congress do so, the resolution states, "the future generations of America will rise up and call them blessed." . . . Some conservationists are urging the Post Office Department to issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the First World Conference on National Parks scheduled for July, 1962 (not 1961, as our August *NPM* readers may have guessed by now) in Seattle. Forty national organizations and scientific societies will participate in the conference . . . Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who once remarked that he had been caught in the rain too many times without shelter, has given the National Park Service a new trailside shelter on Old Rag Mountain in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia. Its name? Byrd's Nest Shelter . . . Spectacular eruptions at Halemaumau fire-pit in Hawaii National Park in mid-July herald the anticipated passage of a bill in Congress to change the name of the park to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Land for the Key Deer

In a recent ceremony, C. R. Guterth of the North American Wildlife Foundation presented Interior Secretary Stewart Udall with 167 acres of land in the Florida Keys for the preservation of the tiny Key deer. Smallest of all American deer, the Key deer was faced with extinction in 1951 when there were only some thirty-two in existence. There are now more than two hundred deer in the National Key Deer Refuge and surrounding areas in Monroe County, Florida.

The National Key Deer Refuge was established by Congressional action in 1954 on 282 acres of land. Purchases and gifts, including four donations of land on Big Pine and Howe Keys by the North American Wildlife Foundation, have enlarged the refuge to 6932 acres. The home of the Key deer is under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Until the Refuge was established, the cost of patrol and fire prevention to preserve the natural habitat of the Key deer had been underwritten for several years by the Boone and Crockett Club and the National Wildlife Federation.

Your National Parks Association at Work

Bizarre Hotel Proposed For Grand Canyon Rim

A Grand Canyon National Park problem of long standing has once again been highlighted by the recent announcement of the Western Gold and Uranium Company, owners of a 20½-acre inholding on the south rim of the Grand Canyon about a mile and a half from park headquarters, that the company has under study construction of a "spectacular" 600-room hotel of "unique" design to replace its present motel-type Grand Canyon Inn. An examination of the artist's conception of the proposed building, shown below, will probably convince NPM's readers that the adjectives employed in the release to describe the projected hostelry are quite appropriate.

This inholding, patented as a copper prospect in 1906, was within the last decade developed as a high-grade uranium ore producer. The ore is brought up from an adit on the canyon wall to the mine plant on the south rim via an aerial tramway, and subsequently shipped to Tuba City, Arizona, for beneficiation.

Shortly after receipt of the company's proposed plan for such a huge and bizarre hotel, NPA Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith, in a letter to Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, called for the immediate elimination of

the menace by eminent domain proceedings against the inholding.

In his reply to Secretary Smith, Director Wirth indicated that the Park Service is following the matter closely, and is vitally interested both in protecting the scenic panorama of the south rim and in preventing any distracting developments there. He also indicated that the Service is withholding a decision in the matter pending outcome of a bill in the Senate that would provide for government acquisition of the Western Gold and Uranium inholding.

[*Editor's note:* The bill referred to by Director Wirth is S.383, by Senators Hayden and Goldwater of Arizona. A bill of similar tenor was introduced in the 86th Congress by Representative (now Secretary of the Interior) Stewart L. Udall, but it died in committee. The Hayden-Goldwater bill has not, up to the time of this writing, been reported from committee].

Association Presents Views On Rainbow Protection Funds

During the latter part of July the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Senate Appropriations Committee heard testimony on that part of the Public Works Appropriations Bill which would allocate funds for the protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument from the waters of Lake Powell, to be impounded

by the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

Appearing for the National Parks Association upon invitation was Dr. John H. Cover, of Washington, D.C., trustee and member of the Association's executive committee.

Dr. Cover briefly reviewed the provisions of the six-year-old Upper Colorado Storage Project as they related to the protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument in particular, and to national parks and monuments in general—the so-called declaration of intention and the so-called mandate to the Secretary of the Interior—and pointed out that the prime question to be decided is whether the invasion of a unit of the park system by reservoir waters, in conflict with established national policy, is to be countenanced. If so, said Dr. Cover, a precedent will have been set permitting the invasion of other units of the system.

Dr. Cover outlined the three means of protection that have been widely discussed by conservationists—lowering the level of the reservoir, protective works on Bridge Creek, or protective works on Aztec Creek—and said that conservationists would in general be satisfied with any of the three possibilities. However, Dr. Cover indicated, protection at the Aztec Creek site, commonly called Site C, would appear to be the best and most practical course, especially compatible with the recent proposal for enlarging the monument to include great areas of the magnificent canyon country surrounding it.

Finally, Dr. Cover said, in view of the immense expenditures being made for great airports, tremendous highways, and great dams for power, electricity and flood control, the relatively small expenditures involved in the protection of a natural wonder like Rainbow Bridge would seem to be well within the means of the wealthiest nation on earth.

Robinson Basin Decision Applauded by NPA

As a result of a public hearing at Independence, California, in August of 1960, Dr. Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service, has recently ruled against the reclassification of some 600 acres of the High Sierra Wilderness Area of the Inyo National Forest in California to allow for the extension of ski lifts into Robinson Basin and the development of the Basin as a winter sports area.

The National Parks Association and other conservation groups had opposed

The owners of a twenty-acre inholding on the south rim of the Grand Canyon, in Grand Canyon National Park, have indicated that the structure shown below may be built on the site of the present Grand Canyon Inn. The dark oval at the base of the proposed hotel is a swimming pool.



A Statement of Policy Concerning Hunting in the Parks

The following statement concerning hunting in national parks or monuments was approved by the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at the organization's annual meeting for 1961.

THIS ASSOCIATION HAS DECLARED its irrevocable opposition to the opening of any part of the present or future national park and monument system, of full national park or monument caliber, to hunting.

The Association recognizes, however, that occasionally it may be necessary to control wildlife populations within the parks in order to conserve the vegetation and preserve habitat for the wildlife. Indeed, we support the thesis that the population of browsing and grazing animals must be held within the carrying capacity of the land.

We take note of the provision in the National Parks Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to destroy animals detrimental to the use of the parks, observing, however, that this provision must be read in the light of the clauses dealing with the fundamental purpose of the parks, and with the requirement of conservation and the principle of nonimpairment.

In our judgment, the basic principles of the National Parks Act and most of the special laws establishing the parks forbid hunting in the parks in any of the normally accepted definitions of that term: public hunting, amateur hunting, hunting for sport or recreation, and hunting for trophies or meat.

The management of wildlife populations and habitat preservation is permissible only if carried out by the staff of the National Park Service, or where absolutely necessary, by officially appointed deputies carefully chosen for their high qualifications of knowledge, skill and responsibility in wildlife management and protection, working under the full control and direction of the permanent staff of the Service.

We can make no distinction whatsoever in this matter between the existing park system and any new national parks or monuments of full national park or monument caliber.

Some of the difficulty of habitat preservation in the System has been livestock grazing; we urge the Service to make a more vigorous attack on this problem. National Park policy should be to reduce grazing in national parks and monuments as quickly as may be possible with the objective of eventual elimination except in those areas where grazing should be maintained to preserve the his-

torical atmosphere.

Insufficient attention has been given to the restoration of predators as a means of controlling wildlife populations. We are not unaware of the limitations of this approach, but recommend its far more extensive use.

Deliberate efforts should be made to restore the wolf, the mountain lion and the coyote where native and wherever natural and cultural conditions in and around the parks permit; if state game commissions are concerned with excess populations of ungulates, they should be urged to eliminate bounties on predators and cooperate in predator restoration.

There are other methods of biological control. Surgical, radiological and chemical methods for the reduction of fertility are now at hand and application of these methods should be initiated at once.

In the management of wildlife populations, sound biological methods to maintain genetic adaptability or fitness should be employed; in view of the emphasis placed on vigorous and well-antlered specimens by hunters, this principle reinforces our objection to hunting in the system; it should serve also, however, as a guide to wildlife management and habitat preservation by Service personnel.

It serves no useful purpose to make a distinction between hunting, on the one hand, and public shooting as a management tool or public participation in control programs; all hunting, in our view, must be contrasted with wildlife management and habitat preservation by Service personnel as defined above.

We recognize the desirability of consultation by the Service with the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Game Commissions. Programs of habitat preservation should be developed for extensive areas, which may often include national parks, national forests, state parks and forests, and private land. But this is a far cry from any management programs which would, in effect, turn management over to State Game Commissions for operation under state law.

On the basis of the principles of this statement, the Association expresses its willingness to cooperate closely with the National Park Service in well-conceived programs of habitat preservation in the parks and monuments.

such modification as destructive to wilderness values, economically unfeasible, and perhaps most importantly as conducive to further demands against classified wilderness areas in other parts of the country.

Pressing for reclassification of the wilderness area tract were the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, local organizations, and citizens, who claimed that

poor and unreliable snow conditions and overcrowding of existing ski facilities in Southern California justified the action.

In denying the request to modify the boundary of the High Sierra Primitive Area, Dr. McArdle noted in part that a winter sports site, with access roads and mechanical lifts, would not be consistent with the protection and preservation of wilderness conditions, and that the piece-

meal opening of established primitive areas for specialized uses "can only lead to fragmentation of the national forest wilderness system." Dr. McArdle further said that a study of the entire High Sierra Primitive Area is currently being made, and that pending the outcome of the study the public interest would not be served best by such an excision. The Association congratulates Dr. McArdle on the decision.



BORN FREE: A Lioness of Two Worlds.
By Joy Adamson. Pantheon Books,
New York, 1960. 220 pp. Illus. \$4.95.

Elsa was a lioness, born free in the African jungle, rescued by human beings when her mother was shot. She was brought up in human society. For a few years, she lived equally at home in the world of men and the world of the other wild animals, and eventually, with human help returned permanently, born free, to the wilderness. The author, whose concern and that of her husband for creatures such as this led them into an amazing adventure, writes with an easy and readable style and the book contains many grand pictures.

The social sciences are still interested in the balance between stability and malleability in the human nature, and in the manner by which inborn impulses are modified and developed in contact with experience; and animal psychology has much to contribute. The observations of Elsa's behavior recorded here may prove quite valuable in that connection.

People think of lions as ferocious killers. The truth is, they kill for food just as people do. The dominant emotions appear to be not ferocity, but affection and love. Certainly Elsa was constantly expressing her affection toward her human family, could hardly tolerate being excluded from their company, and never lifted tooth or claw against them. She was a born stalker but liked stalking for its own sake, and was not too much interested in bringing down her prey except later when she went wild again and had to earn her own living. The other animals, from baboons to giraffes, were constantly interesting and exciting her, as apparently was the entire natural world, including the scenery she surveyed from high places.

It is significant that she had to be taught to hunt for food. When they realized they would be called away by their work or long vacations, her human friends knew they must send her back to the jungle and must teach her to hunt. Their difficulties in doing so make part of this good tale.

And so, you have this very basic and important hunting instinct in a big cat, which can be inhibited by environment,

or which in any event requires teaching to draw it out; doubtless, in nature the teachers would be the parents, but the teaching would be necessary. This interplay of impulse and training is of great importance in the study of the makeup of human individuals and societies, and the animals provide a significant control for accurate observation.

I got a keen sense of the importance of the phenomenon of identification. Lions identify with their group or "pride." In this case, Elsa identified with the author and her husband who became her pride. Human motivations are related to an unknown but certainly very important extent to identifications of this kind, in which the individual merges himself, largely unconsciously, with other individuals and groups. If we could identify better with the Russians and vice-versa, we might cross some chasms and save some lives.

Here is a wonderful new world not for conquest or slaughter, but for companionable exploration. We think it important to explore new worlds beyond the sky; we are no more likely to stay there if we ever get there than we are to stay at the heart of the Sahara or at the South Pole. We expect to encounter strange creatures there, though always, in keeping with our present outlook, on a warlike footing. Perhaps, if we get through this age of war, and exploration prompted by war, we may settle down to the exploration of peace and to the creation of a civilization. If we do, the exploration of the earthly realms of the other animals, and their enjoyment, may become a preoccupation.

Let us hope that in that dim and distant age there may be still some of the other animals left. —A. W. S.

A Quick Glance at . . .

SOME DAM FACTS ABOUT PROTECTING RAINBOW BRIDGE. By Arthur B. Johnson. Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, 50 Molino Avenue, Mill Valley, California. 28-page booklet, illus. 35¢ each, 3 for \$1.00—Ever since the 86th Congress failed in its obligations, under the language of the Colorado River Storage Project Act, to provide funds for the protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument from the rising waters of the Glen Can-

yon Dam, floods of words, critical or otherwise, have poured from conservation organizations, governmental agencies, and scientific writers, as well as from the public press.

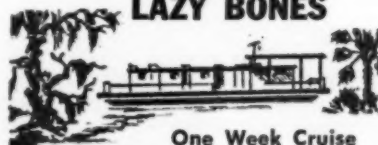
Arthur B. Johnson, who is a registered professional engineer and a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has made a long and firsthand study of the problems involved in providing protection for Rainbow. As an engineer, he has come to the conclusion that a barrier dam at so-called Site C is indicated. Here, says Engineer Johnson, the protective goal can be accomplished with the least damage and disturbance to the landscape, at the least cost, and without altering the construction schedule of Glen Canyon Dam.

This pamphlet is recommended—nay, urged—reading for all who are in any degree interested in helping to blunt the impact of an instrument that may eventually destroy the integrity of our primeval national parks and monuments—the Big Dam. —P. M. T.

TAKE CARE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS. Published by the Institute of the National Parks of the Belgian Congo; 1 rue Defacqz 1; Brussels 5, Belgium. 22-page booklet, illustrated.—Although the political upheaval in Africa has brought about significant changes in African lives, a generous effort on the part of Belgium is making it possible for the four national parks of the Congo to be maintained in the Belgian tradition. During this transition period, the Belgian government is paying Congolese administrators while they train in the protection of the parks in Kivu, Uele, Ruanda and Katanga.

This booklet defines the Belgian concept of preservation in the Congo and describes the management of the parks. It points out most significantly the necessity of creating parks at a time in which man, "when his material interests are at stake, destroys carelessly without bothering about the future needs of his posterity." —A.D.V.

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Allagash Plan

(Continued from page 7)

As set forth in the Park Service's brochure, issued during July of this year, the actual area recommended for preservation comprises 246,500 acres of forest land, plus 50,000 acres of lake and other water surface, for a total of 296,500 acres.

In Maine, where the manufacture of paper and other wood products is the leading industry—employing large numbers of men and women and annually pumping many millions of dollars into the economy—there also, understandably, is strong opposition to any sort of preservation that in any way—particularly in the great Allagash—might interfere with the industry.

The strongest opposition, of course, comes from the paper companies, the Maine Forestry Service, some sportsmen's organizations, trappers, and the people of the towns and cities benefiting directly from the paper industry. Roland H. Cobb, commissioner of the Maine Inland Fisheries and Game Department, is still withholding comment on the proposed preservation until he has "thoroughly studied the plan of the National Park Service."

There is a woeful lack of public information concerning the situation. There is apathy, too. As a countermeasure for the protection of their holdings, the landowners, in addition to permitting public use of their roads, recently adopted a policy for the preservation of the scenic beauty of the area compatible with the use of the forest land for continuous production of timber. It is claimed by the timberland owners that such a policy has been in practice for some time, but that it now is to be applied with even greater force.

This promise, however, is not enough to slacken the interest of conservation forces all over the country, which hope and work for some kind of national preservation. The National Park Service has made its surveys of the Allagash region, prepared a comprehensive report of its findings and recommendations for the Department of the Interior, and published its proposal for a great new national recreational area.

Meanwhile, cutting and hauling continues, and more and more roads are

THE CONSERVATION DOCKET

The chart below records the progress of significant conservation legislation introduced during the 87th Congress which is still in session. Only the major bill is referred to in each category, although more than one bill may have been introduced on that subject. See past issues of *National Parks Magazine* for descriptions of these bills. All bills not cleared for final action in this session will be considered in the January session.

BILLS	SENATE					HOUSE							
	Committee	Hearings	Reported	Passed	Rejected	Committee	Hearings	Reported	Passed	Rejected	Final Action	Signed	Vetted
Arctic Wildlife Range						x							
Bridge Canyon Dam						x							
C & O Canal National Park	x	x	x	x									
Cape Cod National Seashore	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
Great Basin National Park	x	x											
Indiana Dunes National Monument	x												
Oregon Dunes National Seashore	x												
Ozark Rivers National Monument	x	x											
Padre Island National Seashore	x	x											
Point Reyes National Seashore	x	x											
Prairie National Park	x												
Resources and Conservation Policy	x	x											
Rainbow Bridge Protection	x	x ⁽¹⁾				x	x						
Salmon River Fish Preservation	x												
Shorelines Study	x	x	x										
Water Pollution	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
Wilderness Bill	x	x	x										

(1) Concurrent action on House Public Works Appropriation Bill.

carving up the wilderness. Unless strong public sentiment for a national preservation is forthcoming, there is little hope of ever establishing a great primeval recreational area in the Allagash River country of the Maine woods.

Last Minute News Item!

On August 7th, some 26,670 acres of outer Cape Cod, Massachusetts, became the nation's first national seashore park as President Kennedy affixed his signature to the Saltonstall-Smith bill, S. 857, with a number of House amendments as agreed upon by a House and Senate conference committee. The bill, as signed by the President, was a compromise be-

tween S. 857 and Representative Hastings Keith's H.R. 5786, introduced into the House for the establishment of such an area.

As passed, the bill excluded from the seashore Monomoy, Morris, and Stage Islands in Chatham; certain lands in Wellfleet, and two strips of land in the town of Truro.

Under the final bill, the Secretary of the Interior is prohibited from incurring obligations for land purchase in advance of appropriations.

Cape Cod is the first of three areas singled out for shoreline preservation by President Kennedy in his January message to Congress on natural resources. Padre Island, Texas, and Point Reyes, California are the other two.



National Parks Service, Canada

***Emerald Lake lies calm among the high
peaks of Canada's Rocky Mountains in
Yoho National Park, British Columbia.***

